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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. VOL. XXIII, NO. 31.

Signs of Prosperity Ahead.

From the Globe Democrat.
A correspondent of the New York Evening Post goes into an argument to the effect that good times in this country will last at least nine years longer, drawing his premises from the commercial ups and downs of the past. A period of prosperity, he says, begins with an advance in stocks and iron, followed in due time by booms in railroad construction, the development of new towns and cities, heavy immigration, active general business and real estate speculation. This writer asserts that the growth of the United States proceeds by successive impulses to the West. The new population quickly becomes producer and opens fresh markets for the sale of manufactured articles. The outlook for steel, iron and coal has never been surpassed. Gold is in increasing supply and the low-grade gold deposits in this country are inexhaustible, while prices are constantly improved. Nor is this prophet discouraged in the least because this is a presidential year. He looks for a broadening of business until about 1909, which is long enough to allow the business world to get into excellent shape to meet whatever the next so-called "cycle" may bring forth.
Notions about cycles often mislead the judgment, yet the basis of fact adopted by the writer referred to is undoubtedly correct in the main. But it is essential not to get begoggled on the subject of good government while running after the alleged laws of periodicity. A bad administration, a foolish, reactionary Congress, a tempering with the basis of values, would turn the most promising cycle into a period of loss, doubt and industrial paralysis. One of the worst features of the Chicago platform, which it is now settled will be reaffirmed, is its avowed purpose to rip up things generally, from the currency to the Supreme Court. It is the programme of destructiveness, and business is extremely sensitive to tendencies of that nature. The best indication of a long era of prosperity is the belief of the people that the men who made the Chicago platform, and who are its champions for a second trial, will never be given the helm of authority in this great and enlightened nation.

Fattening Hogs With Drought-Resisting Crops.

Thirty-eight different lots of hogs have been fattened at the Kansas Experiment Station on crops that do well on upland and are good drought-resisters.
The work shows that with these feeds average mixed-bred hogs needed from 10 to 30 per cent more feed to gain 100 pounds than pure-bred hogs.
A combination of two of our best seeds for upland and dry years—Kafir-corn and soy beans—produced more pork per bushel than corn, and Kafir-corn produced more pork per acre than corn. Kafir-corn fed with alfalfa hay secured rapid fattening and well finished hogs. One-fifth soy beans added to corn or Kafir-corn saved from 13 to 37 per cent of the feed, and with some lots nearly doubled the gain made by the hogs.
Hogs fed creamery skim-milk with grain gained 52 pounds, while those not having milk gained 19 pounds. In another trial hogs fed grain alone gained 41 pounds in the same time that those fed grain and creamery skim-milk gained 65 pounds.
One hundred thirty head of the hogs fattened in these experiments were shipped to packers and slaughter tests were made by Armour & Co., and by Swift & Co., who reported unusually good quality of pork from some combinations of drought-resisting feeds and poor quality from others.
The yields of the crop used, the showing of only one crop failure in eleven years and the good results obtained from fattening hogs with drought-resisting crops, show a greater certainty of crops and more pork from an acre than are usually secured from ordinary feeds in other states. Bulletin No. 95 gives full particulars of these experiments and is sent free to any resident of Kansas who writes for it to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at W. F. Fine's Drug store. Only 50 cents and \$1.00, every bottle guaranteed.

See inside pages for late news.

New Parks on Rock Island.

Happily the railway managers of the present day are not converts of Ruskin's idea of the little importance of the ornamentation of the railway station. Were his theories in practical operation in modern methods of railroading, the station, which is now made so alluring to the eye of the traveler, would present anything but an inviting appearance.
In his "Seven Lamps of Architecture" written over half a century ago, Ruskin touches very frankly on the "evil tendencies" of decorating railway stations. While he doubtless had an eye for the beautiful in things architectural, there could be no mistake in saying that he did not believe in extending it to so commonplace structure as a railway station. He says:
"Another of the strange and evil tendencies of the present day is to the decoration of the railroad station. Now, if there be any place in the world in which people are deprived of that portion of temper and discretion which are necessary to the contemplation of beauty, it is there. It is the very temple of discomfort, and the only charity the builder can extend to us is to show us, plenty as may be, how soonest to escape it. The whole system of railroad traveling is addressed to people who, being in a hurry, are therefore, for the time being, miserable.
No one would travel in that manner who could help it, who had them to go leisurely over hills and between hedges, instead of through tunnels and between banks; at least those who would have no sense of beauty so acute that we need to consult it at stations. The railroad in all of its relations is a matter of earnest business, to be got through as soon as possible. It transmits a man from a traveler to a living parcel. For the time he parted with the nobler characteristics of his humanity for a planetary power of locomotion. Do not ask him to admire anything. You might as well ask the wind. Carry him safely, dismiss him soon; he will thank you for nothing else."
It is a pleasure to note that he does not criticize the ornamentation of station grounds, but doubtless such methods in railway matters fifty years ago were as modern for that age as his objection to station ornamentation is antiquated for the present day.
There is no race of people who demand and enjoy greater rapidity in travelling than Americans, and none whose requirements are so nearly complied with as that afforded by railroads, yet, they have hardly become imbued with the desire to assume the role of a living parcel for a "planetary power of locomotion" or surrender their "characteristics of humanity" to simply a business proposition, so much so, as to blind themselves to the growing efforts of railroads to beautify their stations and surroundings to please their patrons.
The beautifying of station grounds has become a special feature of many railroads, and probably one of the most extensive preparations in this direction is that recently outlined by the management of the Rock Island. Every station on its line is to be beautified by one or more skillfully designed parks, ornamented with fountains where water service is available. The care of the station grounds will be in charge of the station employees and maintained at the expense of the company. Flowers, foliage plants and shrubbery will be set out in artistic shape, and each other improvements made as local conditions suggest. Many of the stations are already supplied with parks, which can be improved and made attractive with a small outlay of labor and expense. While at other stations new grounds will be laid out and beautified.
Along in the latter part of the 80s, when the corn crop had seemingly quit business in central Kansas and all the Kafir corn was of a poor variety, and feed prospects were down to zero or below, the government seed shop sent out, through the Experiment Station at Manhattan, the red Kafir corn that pushed the head clear out and matured the grain perfectly in 90 days. There was one bushel of that seed sent to the farmers of Dickinson county, and wherever that seed was planted prosperity and plenty of feed followed. That seed was worth more to the farmers of that part of Kansas than the seed shop will ever cost them or their grandchildren.—Z. W. Coleman, of Dickinson county, Kansas, in Orange Judd Farmer.

A thoughtful person consults his best interests by having a box of Krause's Headache Capsules at hand; taken as directed they will prevent or stop any kind of a headache, no matter what the cause, in fact, if your skull was cracked they would prevent headache. Sold by W. F. Fine.

TORNADO TOSSED.

SOME DAMAGE—A WOMAN DIES FROM INJURIES.

The tornado which occurred in Barton county and Ellinwood, Sunday afternoon, followed a path from the north-east to the south-west, and the storm sporadically, or bounding like a ball, spent its force along a line north of here and ending at Lakin. About 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon there was visible from this city a light cloud, having the appearance of a bank of dirt, blacker at the bottom, and funnel shaped, and traveling towards the west. This cloud was about ten miles distant. Its appearance attracted the attention of many citizens who sought elevated positions for closer or minute observation.
J. H. Cramer, who lives in Hodgeman county, was in the city Monday, and gave us the particulars of the storm in his section of the country. He says the house of Wm. H. Rogers, who lives fourteen miles north and two miles north of Sawlog, was entirely demolished by the wind. The building was a three-roomed frame house, and not a particle of it remained on the ground, and the furniture of the house was scattered to the winds. The ground was torn in places and the grass scorched as if by fire. Mrs. Rogers, a woman about fifty years of age, was badly injured. She was removed to Mr. Pogue's house. Mrs. Rogers was thrown from a buggy, about a year ago, and her shoulder was severely injured.
A granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, a young girl, was carried up in the air some distance but was let down uninjured. A cow and horse were injured from the effect of which injuries they died. A plank, 2x6 inches, was left unmoved where the house stood, as a freak of the storm. Mr. Rogers sustained no injury, but he no doubt felt the effects of the storm from his peculiar actions since. Mr. Rogers had the care of forty head of cattle, which belonged to J. M. Driskell, of this city. Mr. Driskell on Monday, sent some provisions to the family, who are in poor circumstances, and almost destitute. The storm followed a very narrow path and evidently formed near Mr. Rogers' house.
J. F. Padgett, who lives on Sawlog, says the wind tore down about a quarter of mile of wire fence, belonging to him and Henry Schmidt. Many of the posts were pulled out of the ground.
The rain which occurred in some parts of the county, was followed by hail, but no particular damage was done.

DEATH OF MRS. ROGERS.

Mrs. Rogers died Tuesday morning from injuries received in the storm. She never recovered consciousness up to the time of her death. The burial took place at 4 p. m. The deceased was about 57 years of age.
Mr. Rogers and daughter had taken refuge in a cave, and Mrs. Rogers had gone back to the house to close a door, and before she could return she was caught in the storm and hurled against a stone, so violently, that she was rendered unconscious.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE STORM.

J. M. Driskell was at Mr. Rogers' place, Tuesday, about two hours after Mrs. Rogers' death. He says there was no loss of stock, but some were injured. The storm came from the south and it did not cover much ground. It was less than 200 yards wide. The house was moved round, the south end being turned to the north and it was lifted up in the air about 45 feet. It was moved 40 feet from foundation and torn to pieces, but the floor was not damaged, and the carpets remained undisturbed. The young girl was lifted up as high as the house, and came down uninjured. Mrs. Rogers was found lying on a piece of the wooden wall of the house, and one part of the timber was across her breast and another part on her bowels. Her shoulder was crushed and bowels injured. She had evidently been lifted up into the air. The family had taken refuge in a shed shanty which was used as a kitchen, and as has been stated, Mrs. Rogers had gone to the house to close the door, and the little girl was gathering some eggs when the storm caught both of them before they could return to the shed shanty. The escape of the little girl without injury is miraculous. A bureau, stove and sewing machine were broken up and were lying some distance from the house ruins, a pile of rubbish, but a looking glass was leaning against this rubbish without a scratch apparently. The glass was perfect.
The funeral services were held at Mr. Pogue's house, where Mrs. Rogers had been taken Sunday evening. Mr. Driskell says the neighbors were very kind to the afflicted family.

THE STORM NEAR JETMORE.

J. G. Breakery, of Jetmore, was in town Wednesday. He said a cyclone 100 feet in diameter formed northeast of Mr. Pogue's over county line, and went northward across Hodgeman—east of Jetmore. It destroyed seven farm houses, many barns, windmills, fences, orchards,

etc. It pressed the bottom out of a large circular water tank standing on the ground without moving the tank. In one house it destroyed all the clothing from three rooms. The clothing was found knotted together a mile away. The storm occurred at 6 p. m. Sunday. There was very little rain and the people were enabled to see and seek cellars for safety. Only one person, a boy, was hurt.

RAILROAD NEWS.

—Business on the road is very quiet.
—Geo. Greenway is laying off for 60 days to recuperate.
—Jim Gamber has gone to work again after a short vacation.
—Brakemen Luster, W. W. Parsons and Conductor Sullivan have been taking a short lay off.
—Brakeman Wm. Maddux is enjoying a visit with his sister, Miss Hazel Maddux, of Garden City.
—The wives of Brakemen Traynor and Clark left on No. 2, Tuesday evening for an eastern trip.
—Engineer Jerry Shaw is laying off and with Mrs. Shaw has gone to the eastern part of the state for a short trip.
—An Abilene boy jumped off a train while in motion and while the doctors try to save his life the Reflector strives to save other boys from a similar fate by giving the usual warning about jumping from a train while in motion.
—Probably the longest train ever run over the western division left here yesterday morning at 9:30, with Conductor Guthrie in charge. It consisted of 71 empty stock cars and 10 loads. This train was over one half of a mile in length, but the two large engines did not seem to have much trouble in getting it under way.

—The false economy inaugurated by J. M. Barr, third vice-president and at the head of the operating department of the Santa Fe railway, looks well on paper, but note the results already in the train service. It is estimated that accidents and damages between Raton and La Junta within the few weeks last past, have cost the company a half million dollars not to say anything about the vexatious delay and the general demoralization of freight and passenger traffic.—Las Vegas Optic.

—In accordance with an order issued about two weeks ago, all the small twenty-eight foot box cars belonging to the Santa Fe road are being sent into the shops as fast as they can be taken from the service, where they are being torn down. The reason for this is that the twenty-eight foot cars are altogether too small for the present needs of the road and it is in the interest of economy to tear them down and build larger ones. All the box cars turned out of the shops now are from thirty-four to forty feet in length.

—Railroad corporations are not all soulless, as is evidenced by announcement of the management of the Rock Island, to the India Relief Committee, of the State of Kansas. The Rock Island has agreed to transport, free of charge, from Kansas to the east, twenty (20) car loads of corn for the sufferers in India. The cars will be placed at stations along the Rock Island line, designated by the Committee, and which are convenient for the delivery of corn to the railroad. When the twenty cars are filled with corn, they will be collected at a common point and made up into a train. The train will be run as part of the corn donation of Kansas to the starving sufferers of India. It is estimated that the twenty cars will hold upwards of 20,000 bushels of corn. At the present time most of this corn has been collected and delivered and only awaits loading on the cars and starting eastward on its journey to do its part in relieving the starving millions of India.

Science has found that rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. This poison should be excreted by the kidneys. No rheumatism with healthy kidneys. Foley's Kidney Cure always makes them well. W. S. Amos.

Claude Duval, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Seventh district, has severed his connection with the wholesale grocery firm he has been representing, and will travel for a but house. The vocal advantages of such a situation, in view of the campaign work before him, are obvious.

"Was troubled with dandruff and falling hair for several years. Tried many remedies without result. Boggs' Hair Restorer removed the dandruff at once and my hair is coming in again. Would not be without it at any price."—W. J. Walsh, Iowa City, Iowa. W. F. Fine.

Those persons who are so free with their sympathy might devote a little attention to the state of Texas, where the floods and Joe Bailey are rampant.

Delicious Hot Biscuit

are made with Royal Baking Powder, and are the most appetizing, healthful and nutritious of foods.

Hot biscuit made with impure and adulterated baking powder are neither appetizing nor wholesome.

It all depends upon the baking powder.

Take every care to have your biscuit made with Royal, baking powder, if you would avoid indigestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

EAST END NOTES.

From the Spearville News, May 4.
—John B. Paige shipped another car of wheat this week—getting ready for the new crops.
—Ben Shaw bought 9 yearling steers from Clem Hookump for Sturgeon Bros, of Dodge City.
—Smith & Kingrey, of Dodge City, put up a number of fine monuments in the Spearville and St. Jo. Cemeteries this week.
—Louis Fickling who recently came from Cincinnati, Ohio, has bought from Baird & Dorsett the whole of section 3—26—22 and will make it his home.
—Last Saturday was the banner egg day for our merchants. Lehigh took in 555 dozen on that day and about 300 dozen the day before. Dorsett probably bought about the same number.
—Mrs. Bogart was taken very sick Tuesday evening, it is thought from eating canned salmon. Her daughter Mrs. Crane and sister Miss Slaven, of Dodge City, came down Wednesday evening. We are glad to note that Mrs. Bogart is improving.
There has been an unusual number of cases of poisoning from eating canned goods this spring.
Scarcely a day but that a case is reported in some of the papers.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorris, Va. This remedy is sold by W. S. Amos.

DIED—April 2, 1900, of consumption, Rob Roy Cline, at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Nina Hoffman, New Brighton, Pa. Deceased was the youngest son of Major J. A. Cline and Caroline Cline and was born in Beaver Fall, Pa., November 21st, 1875. When two years of age his parents moved to Bellefont, Kansas, where he had lived until the past two years, which time he spent in New Brighton, Pa.
In July of 1899 he had an attack of typhoid fever from the effects of which he never fully recovered, it finally terminating in consumption.
His illness was long and trying and his sufferings hard to endure, but he bore it all patiently, submissive to the will of him "who doeth all things well."
The deceased was a printer by occupation; at one time was employed in the Democrat office.

Pneumonia follows a gripe, but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar, the great throat and lung remedy. W. S. Amos.

The county clerk has sent notices to the assessors of the different townships in the county, of the meeting of the equalization board in June to adjust grievances in assessment.

There is one way of saving the assessed and county commissioners and that is for each assessor to leave a copy of his assessment with the person assessed. It is a business in which every taxpayer is interested.

The idea of fifty men or more going before the equalization board anxiously inquiring, "What is my assessment?" the assessor never informed me. He said it would be all right." Now, if Mr. J. Jones had received a copy of his assessment no trouble could have existed.

The assessors are amply paid for their work and it should be required of them to do the simple act of justice and business. If there is no law for it, you say. Then let a method of business be a law of itself.

A FARMER.

A FOLLOWER OF MEASLES—In many instances a persistent cough follows an attack of measles. In speaking of this Mr. Walter B. Beel, editor of the Elkin (N. C.) Times, says: "Three weeks ago I had a bad attack of measles which left me with a bad cough. I took several doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the cough has entirely disappeared. I consider Chamberlain's medicines the best on the market." For sale by W. S. Amos.

C. M. Beeson, C. A. Milton and C. M. Shain.

Kansas State Mutual Hall Association, McPherson, Kas.

Gentlemen:
We, the undersigned farmers of Ford county, having last year insured our growing wheat with your agent, J. E. Milford, received at the end of the season a rebate draft for 41 per cent of the amount we paid, and cheerfully recommend this company to all that need insurance on their growing grain, and want a straight deal and fair treatment.

C. M. BEESON.
C. A. MILTON.
JAMES JAMES.
C. M. SHAIN.

An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.
Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by W. S. Amos.

It is a nice thing to have a distinctive style and color of correspondence paper and office stationery, for then your friends can recognize your letters at sight. The GLOBE-REPUBLICAN can supply you with just the right thing in this line, allowing you the privilege of choosing what you want from a fine line of samples. Ask to see them.